

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 11, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity " 90, " 75

January 11, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 57 p.m. 59
Humidity " 74 " 69

2817 晚六十二月一十年寅甲

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

一拜禮 號一拾月正英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO THE UNITED STATES.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH BONA FIDE TRADE.

Illuminating Figures Concerning American Exports to Europe.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO MAKE PROGRESS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

Britain's Reply to America.

Jan. 10, 11.20 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey's Note in reply to the representations from the United States regarding alleged interference with American commerce has been issued.

The Note entirely recognises the most friendly spirit of the representations and says our reply is in the same spirit and frankness, which will best serve a continuance of cordial Anglo-American relations.

Britain's Intentions.

The Note concurs in the principle that a belligerent dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety. Britain will endeavour to adhere to that principle on the understanding that it admits the right to interfere when the trade is not bona fide between the United States and a neutral, but contraband destined for the enemy. Britain is ready to make redress when her action unintentionally exceeds this principle.

Significant Figures.

The Note emphasises that misconception exists as to the extent whereto it is the practice to interfere with trade. It quotes figures showing that American imports in 1914 into Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy enormously exceed those of 1913, while the imports into Holland are about the same. Consequently, in view of such figures, it cannot believe that the United States would question the propriety of Great Britain taking suspected cargoes to the Prize Court.

Our Aim.

The Note adds:—Our endeavour is, in the interests of national safety, to prevent neutrals becoming a base of supplies for enemies and to intercept goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with goods which are bona fide neutral.

The Note concludes that Great Britain will gladly enter any arrangement, whereby mistakes will be avoided and reparation promptly secured when any injury is inflicted on neutral owners.

Effective Artillery Work.

Jan. 10, 5.25 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—

From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels. The enemy, despite counter-attacks, was unable to re-take lost trenches. He again bombarded Soissons.

Our artillery from Rheims to Argonne fired with great effect on the enemy's trenches, and dispersed groups of marksmen.

We repelled a counter-attack at Perthes and organised all the positions gained.

A Double Gain.

We made double progress at Beausejour, gaining ground westward and seizing a redoubt northward.

The Germans bombarded the region of Four de Paris. We replied and destroyed a German blockhouse. The enemy's efforts have been directed at Hill 263, westward of Bourguilles, but all our positions have been maintained.

Our artillery stopped an attack on the forest of Apremont. We also repulsed attacks in the Vosges, at Wattwiller and at Thann.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 8.

We progressed in Rheims for about 200 metres. We blew up a blockhouse and wrecked trenches. Very fierce infantry fighting prevailed between Betheny and Prunay; the German losses were very heavy, those of the French trifling. The enemy blew up several points of our first trenches in Argonne, but we repulsed immediately, with the bayonet, a violent attack as soon as delivered. We took numerous prisoners and maintained our front, except along a very short line, where we retreated for 20 metres. We carried Barnhaupt-le-Haut.

It is officially announced that the youngest son of M. Viviani, French Premier, was killed on the 22nd August during an attack delivered against German trenches.

Paris, Jan. 9.

In Belgium, and in the Arras and Amiens regions, artillery fighting prevailed. We had a marked advantage in the Soupir region, where very violent attacks took place; we gained three lines of German trenches on a 600-metre front.

The Germans bombarded Soissons, setting fire to the Law Courts. We took up, after very violent fighting, Perthes village, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. We progressed slightly in Ailly and La Prete woods. The enemy reoccupied Barnhaupt-le-Haut.

The Germans attacked Elea (Camerons) violently, but were repulsed with very heavy losses, ours being trifling.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

The Circular of the 10th states:—On the 8th the Allies destroyed three machine guns in front of Lombaertzyde, and wrecked the German trenches south of Ypres, silencing mine-throwers. The French carried brilliantly Hill 132 in the Soupir region (east of Vailly), repulsing three counter-attacks of the Germans. The French gains are three lines of German trenches on a 600-metre front. The Germans could not retake the lost ground. They consequently bombarded Soissons, setting fire to the Law Courts.

French artillery wrecked a shed containing machine guns, south of Lyon and Craonne, silenced German artillery and wrecked trenches. In the Perthes region, the French troops took up 400 metres of the enemy's trenches, occupying the village and progressing beyond. The total gain on this side is more than 500 metres in depth. They carried, in Woerre, north-west of Eliray, new trenches, and occupied 100 metres of the enemy's trenches at the Vailly wood and other trenches in the La Prete wood. We maintained our positions in the Cernay region. South of our line the Germans, having received very considerable reinforcements, re-occupied Barnhaupt-le-Haut, but sustained very heavy losses, leaving 50 prisoners in our hands.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Lord Rosebery and Conscription.

Jan. 10, 2.25 a.m.

Reuter telegraphs that Lord Rosebery, speaking at Dalkeith, declared that Conscription would not be unwelcome. There was, he said, a great mass of Englishmen who would be willing to serve under some Imperial mandate of that kind, but who did not think it fair that they should serve while others remain at home.

Lord Rosebery also said that he was absolutely convinced of victory for Great Britain.

French Progress Maintained.

Jan. 10, 2.25 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—Our progress has been maintained north of Soissons, where the German offensive was again repulsed. The Germans also made a violent onslaught upon the trenches which had been previously carried by the Frenchmen and this was likewise repulsed, heavy losses being inflicted.

Greece-Turkish Crisis Developing.

Jan. 10, 2.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the Porte has concentrated all the subjects of the Entente and Greeks in Aleppo. There are serious aggravations of a Greece-Turkish crisis.

Winter Campaigns in Mild Weather.

Jan. 10, 2.25 a.m.

The weather throughout Europe continues to be extraordinarily mild.

Even Poland and Galicia, which are usually frost-bound at this season, are seas of mud. The Carpathian mountains are likewise free of snow, and the swollen mountain streams are flooding the valleys, which are wrapped in dense fogs.

Fierce Contest Developing in Poland.

Jan. 10, 2.25 a.m.

An official Petrograd communique states that there has been no change since Friday along the whole front, except at Moghely, where a fierce contest is developing.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions yesterday:—]

Allies Brilliantly Storm a Hill.

Jan. 9, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—Southward of Ypres we damaged the enemy's trenches and silenced his bomb-throwers.

There have been artillery combats in the region of Arras and Amiens, wherein we had a marked advantage. We stormed, most brilliantly, Hill 132, near Soupir.

The enemy thrice violently counter-attacked, but was repulsed. Our gain represents three lines of trenches along a front of 800 metres.

German Revenge.

The enemy, in revenge, bombarded Soissons and set fire to the Law Courts.

Our artillery demolished sheds containing machine guns southward of Lyon, silenced the enemy's batteries and wrecked some trenches.

German Trenches Seized.

In the region of Perthes the enemy made a fierce attack, whereupon we counter-attacked and not only retained our positions on Hill 200, but seized 400 metres of the enemy's trenches.

A simultaneous attack upon Perthes made us masters of the village, from which we are advancing.

The total gain here is more than 500 metres, directly ahead.

Our artillery at Rheims and in Argonne inflicted appreciable losses. We repulsed a violent attack in Argonne, and we progressed slightly at Eliray, Bois d'Ailly and Bois le Prete.

Enemy Reinforced.

We maintained our positions in the region of Cernay. The enemy received strong reinforcements further southward and re-occupied Barnhaupt at a heavy cost.

Jan. 9, 6.20 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd states:—The fighting is becoming fiercer on the left bank of the Vistula, near the villages of Sukha and Moghely.

Efficacy of the Bayonet.

The Germans, despite heavy losses, stubbornly attacked different points and temporarily gained possession of some of our advanced trenches, but our bayonet attacks forced the Germans to relinquish their gains.

Russians Move on Hungary.

The Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week amid continuous fighting and have reached a mountain chain separating Bukovina and Hungary, capturing a thousand prisoners and much booty.

The Sinking of the Turkish Transport.

Our cruisers and torpedo boats approaching Siope on the 3rd inst. observed a Turkish cruiser and transport, which fled. We sank the transport. The cruiser escaped.

Germans' Atrocious Behaviour.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

London, Jan. 8.

An official statement issued in Paris provides incontestable evidence of numerous cases of atrocious behaviour of the Germans in France.

Over 100 examples are given, each of which are obtained both by personal investigation and founded on photographic documents and legal evidence.

The report says that a war was never waged of so ferocious a nature as that waged on French soil by an implacable and blood-thirsty invader.

French Activity.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 7, 6.10 a.m.

French Government Stocks stand at Fr. 73.40.

From the sea to the Lys there were artillery fights in which we had a marked advantage all the time. We repulsed, in the Lille region, a very violent attack against trenches, we had previously brilliantly conquered, and we upset part of the German works.

We progressed in the Altkirch direction, occupying a wood situated four kilometres west of the town.

French heavy artillery silenced the German heavy artillery which bombarded Thann hospital.

A Ban on Absinthe.

A decree has been issued by the French Government prohibiting definitely the selling of absinthe all over France.

All Laws of War Violated.

A report has been published by a special committee which has established in an unanswerable manner the fact that the Germans have violated in France all the laws of war, by plundering, violating, burning down and assassinating.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Greece-Turkish crisis is fore-shadowed in a telegram to-day.

The weather continues extraordinarily mild in Europe, even in Poland.

The Allies' artillery has been doing most effective work from Rheims to Argonne.

Earl Rosebery is absolutely convinced that Britain will be victorious in the war.

Double progress by the Allies, northward and westward of Beausejour, is reported.

The Allies replied to a German bombardment at Four de Paris by destroying a blockhouse.

Earl Rosebery says conscription would not be unwelcome to the great mass of Englishmen.

The gist of Great Britain's reply to the United States Note is given on this page.

Great Britain has intimated to America that she will exercise the right to interfere, when trade between America and a neutral is not bona fide.

The British Note to America quotes figures showing that American imports into Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy during 1914 enormously exceeded those of 1913.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Saturday's football is reported in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on "Pen Pictures of the Kaiser" appear on page 3.

Latest donations to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund are acknowledged to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3 and log book on page 6.

A most enjoyable Christmas party was given to children by members of the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club on Saturday.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Woollen Suit Lengths—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Friday, January 15.

Sale of Household Furniture—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 20.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

New Railway for Java.

The Java Boods announces that a new express railway service between Batavia and Sourabaya is to be instituted in January 1917. The trains will travel at a speed of 80 kilometres per hour, completing the journey in 13 hours.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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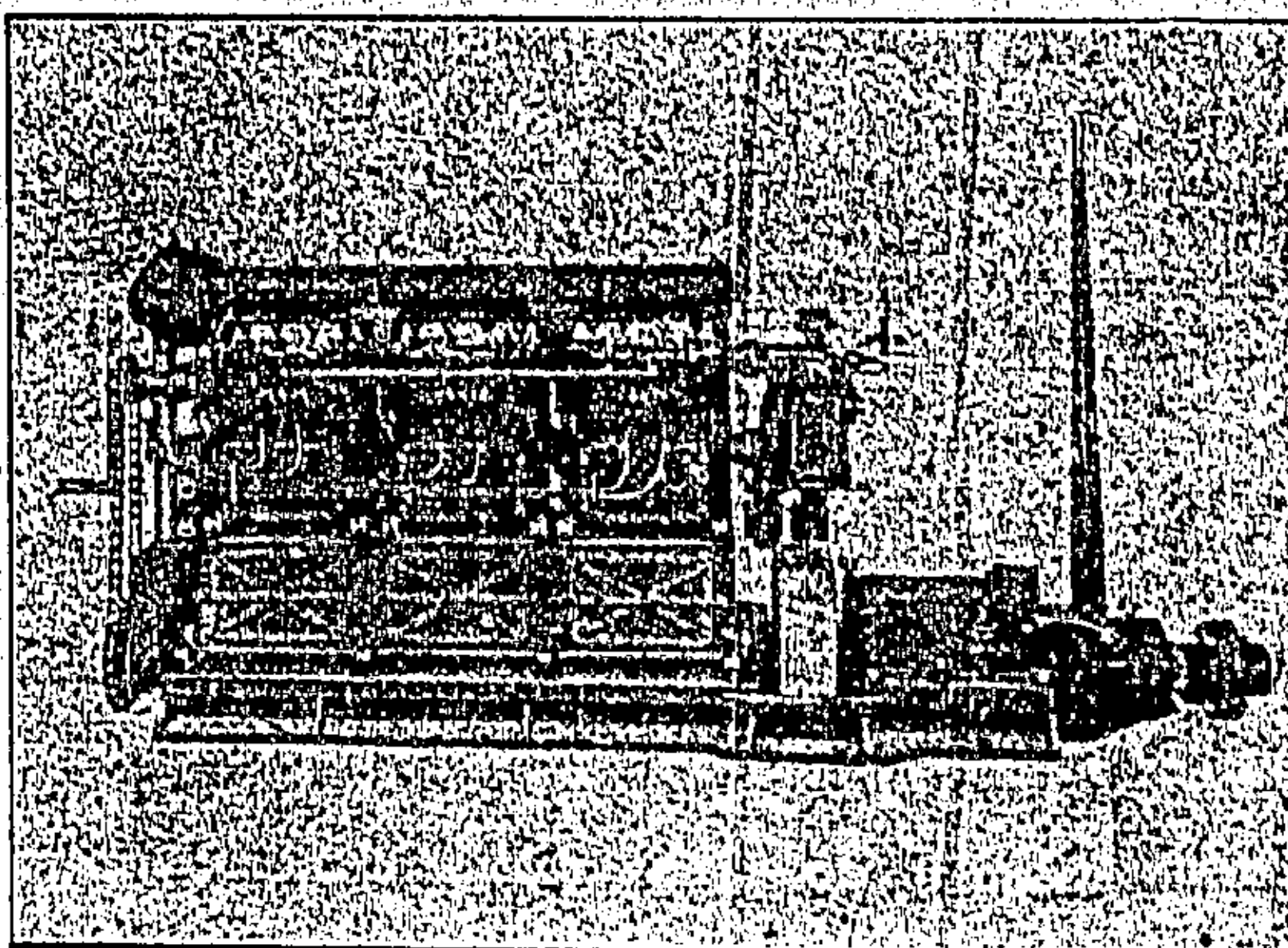
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Opportunity is always with us,
but sometimes its knock is loud
enough to wake the dead. The
present situation furnishes one of
those occasions. If eyes are turned
for a little from the fighting
front and it is not good constantly
to regard one object it is realised
that the present struggle is not
one merely of shell and steel. It
is seen that those who are not
combatants can play a consider-
able part in the issue. Each of
us is part of a great machine in
which every cog is useful. The
point is that the half-dormant
spirit of patriotism which this
war has roused into full life makes
every man in the Empire, whether
he can fight or no, anxious to do
something. And that something
lies to hand. Britishers can best
help their country at present and
in the future by resolving now to
buy, as far as that is humanly
possible, only goods of British
manufacture and, whatever hap-
pens, to have nothing to do with
goods of German or Austrian
make.

Daily Press.

The Progress of the War.
The spirit of invincibility has
been broken, and the spirit of
desperation will take its place.
It is unlikely that the German
troops will fight any the less
courageously under the influence
of the one spirit than of the other.
The invasion of a country by a
foreign army must always make
the highest call upon the patriot-
ism of the people of the invaded
territory and inspire the most
desperate resistance, and when
the invaded territory is a country
like Germany whose people from
their infancy have been trained
to war we can count with certai-
nty on the next six months being
a period in which some of the
greatest battles in the history of
the world will be fought. A
high French military authority
has predicted and argued with
much plausibility that the war
will last three years, but appar-
ently he left entirely out of his
calculation the fact that Ger-
many cannot possibly go on for
much more than another year
losing men at the rate of her
casualties for the last five
months. We would oppose this
consideration to the idea that the
war is likely to be one of long
duration.

China Mail.

Turkey and the War.
The Allies rightly claim that
Turkey started the war and then
tried to explain away her aggres-
siveness against Russia by
apologizing for them as "tem-
porary mental aberrations," and
while most of the German papers
blame England, quite the contrary
view is taken by the well-inform-
ed and influential Berlin "Lokal
Anzeiger," which states:—"It
must be emphasized that it was
not Turkey, but Russia, which
started the war. Turkey's action
in the Black Sea and the attack
on Theodosia were natural sequels
to the outrageous Russian assault
on Turkey's integrity. The
breach of the peace was Russia's
work."In Italy, Germany is roundly
accused of causing all the trouble,
and the special correspondent of
the Milan "Secolo," writing from
Constantinople, says that Turkey
has to all intents and purposes
become a German colony, and
hits the nail on the head when it
adds: "The Grand Vizier blindly
follows orders from Berlin and
has not the slightest notion what
the morrow may bring forth for
Turkey."What some not far distant
morrow will be sure to bring will
be the end of Turkey as a Euro-
pean nation, as she is certain to
be completely defeated as will
be the Prussian militarism that
has misled her.For a good solid meal a la
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GENERAL NEWS.

Harry Thaw Again.
Washington, December 22.—The New York state authorities have won their case in the New Hampshire courts for the extradition of Harry Thaw, murderer of Stanford White, who escaped from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane and took up his residence in New Hampshire. Thaw is now on his way to New York in the custody of a secret service man to stand trial for conspiracy leading to his escape.

Death of Sir E. Solomon.
The death is reported from Johannesburg of Sir Edward Solomon, K.C.M.G., the well-known Transvaal ex-Minister and politician. The deceased, who was a brother of Sir William Henry Solomon, a member of the Supreme Court of South Africa, was sixty-six years of age. He was a Senator in the Union Parliament, at one time Minister of Public Works, and founded the Transvaal National Association.

Interesting Wedding.
The wedding took place recently in Colombo of Mr. W. R. Rosa, of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Malacca, and Miss Ethel Mary Figg, of Exbridge, England.

Kailan Company Employee's Death.
A telegram received last week in Shanghai from Yokohama announces the death of Mr. M. A. Baffity of Shanghai, chief shipping clerk of the Kailan Mining Administration. Mr. Baffity left Shanghai on December 19, and was proceeding home on six months' leave. He leaves a wife and two children in Shanghai.

Mr. W. B. Hunter, who arrived at Bangkok on December 17 and who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras, is, says the Bangkok Times, visiting Siam at the invitation of the Government to enquire into the banking situation and the desirability of other establishments of a National Bank for Siam.

Queue-cutting in the North.
The queue-cutting campaign which has been very virulent of late in the Tientsin Native City has come to a sudden end. It appears that a native policeman mistook a girl for a man, and, without enquiry, promptly cut off her hair. Her father's indignant protests carried weight with the authorities, for the offending constable has been most severely punished and the officials have decided that the police activities in this direction must now cease. Who says that women have no rights in China?—N. C. Daily News.

Messrs. Lever's Generosity.
Messrs. Lever and Co., the English soap manufacturers, have made a donation to the Russian Red Cross Society of several thousand tablets of disinfectant soap. The Dowager Empress has expressed her thanks for the gift.

Queen Mary Sends Thanks to Americans.

London, November 24.—Ambassador Page has received a personal letter from Queen Mary referring to the arrival of the United States battleship *Jason* with Christmas gifts for the refugees of the war zone. The letter says in part:—"I am anxious to express through you my warm appreciation of this touching proof of general sympathy and to ask you to be so kind as to convey my heartfelt thanks to all who contributed toward these presents, which I feel sure will be doubly welcomed by the children for whom they were intended and will be received with gratitude by their parents."

Shanghai's Masquerade Ball.
The Masquerade Ball at the Astor House Hotel on New Year's Eve was a great success, over 500 people being present. The fancy costumes were excellent and in many cases most novel. After the 12th dance, supper was served in the dining room and dancing was resumed until an early hour in the morning. Everybody present left with the wish that the Hotel will hold a similar dance at no distant date.—North China Daily News.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

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PEN PICTURES OF THE KAISER.

One never tires of reading biographical and impressionistic sketches of the Kaiser, says George Douglas in an article contributed to an American paper. He must be a remarkable man or he could never have inspired so many contradictions in those who profess to do him justice. Only the most complex of personalities could have prompted such excesses of censure and laudation.

To be great is to be misunderstood, said Emerson, expressing a truth too often reversed by the egotistic failures, and yet the Emperor is so much misunderstood it is difficult not to believe that he is equally great. You read Octave Mirbeau, discoverer of Matisse, and wonder whether the Kaiser is a man or a monster; then you read Mansterberg and wonder whether his majesty is a saint or a genius, or both.

What history will say of the Emperor will, of course, depend largely on the result of the war. Germany victorious will make him a sanctified Caesar; the allies victorious will make him anything from Nero, up or down; to Napoleon. Either verdict would be unwarranted, for the German Emperor is neither greater nor less but essentially different from the worthies mentioned. At least that is the conclusion forced upon one who takes the keenest interest in all that pertains to the foremost personality of our day, and the most picturesque survival of the warrior kings.

The best biographies of the Emperor are those written before the war. All of recent origin are published for other purposes than that of going justice to the subject. And the same is true of the sketches.

Fair-minded Americans anxious to know the Kaiser as he really is in private life may be recommended to read "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," written by Anne Topham and published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Miss Topham was for many years resident English teacher to the Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, and her book was completed before there was any declaration of hostilities. Every impression is set down honestly, and there has been no revision of reported conversations with the Emperor to the end of giving them a sensational bearing upon current events. The author has also the advantage of a sympathetic regard for nearly all the principals discussed. I do not say that she presents an absolutely unretouched photograph of the Kaiser, but I feel confident that she has given us a faithful and entertaining portrait.

I believe this because it reveals a man brimful of human nature, its better qualities and its minor defects, and not a monster nor a divine personality.

The writer was greatly impressed but by no means overawed by Prussian royalty; she is critical and at the same time respectful. In this portrait we see a monarch who regularly reads and thoroughly enjoys London Punch, laughing heartily and good-

naturedly at himself in caricature—that is, before the war. In many other ways of action and speech he is portrayed as possessing that sense of humor so systematically denied as an attribute of the Hohenzollerns. A man of exceptional mental and physical activities, he yet leads the simplest life in private. Abstemious and severe in his conceptions of duty, he is yet generous and kindly. At Remington, his shooting domain, the chairs are "quite potential in their hardness," even his majesty dispensing with the "ameliorating interposition of cushions." His table decorations are equally elemental.

The Emperor, says Miss Topham, is much the same everywhere; he has no special reserves of character for domestic consumption only. At home he inspires much the same charm that he does abroad—and sometimes the same irritation. "He loves and admires English life as apart from English politics."

"Not one of your ministers," he said to me on one occasion, "can tell me how many ships of the line you have in your navy. I can tell him—he can't tell me. And your Minister of War can't even ride—and can't ride! Unthinkable!" Talking of the Napoleonic raids on German art, the Kaiser waxed warm. "All our art treasures were absolutely destroyed, burnt by Napoleon. Art and war cannot live side. We have had too much fighting, and now must recreate, rebuild almost from the beginning."

Let any one read this chapter in full and then ask how does it square with the caricatures of the Kaiser as a bloodthirsty vandal afflicted with the monomania of militarism. True, Miss Topham did not see nor overhear the Emperor in council, and was not privy to his thought on affairs of empire, but there is every reason to believe that she saw and knew the man as distinct from the monarch under the influence of his advisers.

No one can doubt that he believes in militarism as a national necessity, just as some men believe that a gun in the hip pocket is an individual necessity. Both are mistaken, but both may be honest. The man with the gun is more apt to be shot, and the nation too well prepared is apt to invite attack, but that is another story.

THE SALT REVENUE

Sir Richard Dane's Able Work.

In spite of the fact that the unexpected has often happened in China, few were prepared for the real advance in finance which has taken place during a period when, on account of war, trade has been paralyzed, says the N. C. Daily News. Although before the war, there was less desire for a foreign loan than there was only a year ago, monetary help in the shape of a loan was nevertheless considered necessary. The war upset all calculations, and all at once China has had to look to herself for help. The sterner attitude of the

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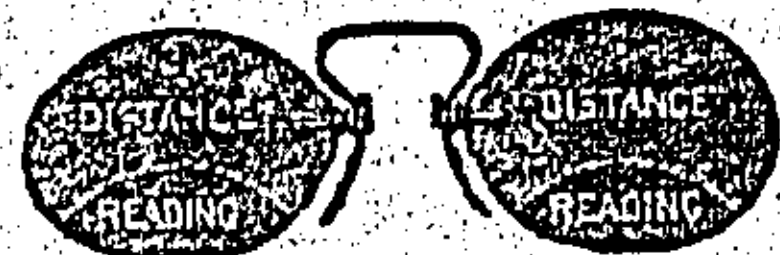
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provinces, the gradual reduction of the circulation of paper money, good crops, and a better control from Peking have all helped her to do this successfully.

The fear that the Government would not be able to meet its foreign liabilities, has now practically disappeared. There has been an unexpected increase in the salt revenue. The estimate of \$35,000,000 surplus, made early this year, is bound to be exceeded; and the increase in this revenue from several provinces is surprising. The increase is not due to an advance in the tax. What has taken place is that sums which never reached the Central authorities in former times are now being received. Practically all the credit for this is due to Sir Richard Dane, who has been working tirelessly against great odds. By dint of persuasiveness and tact, he has been able to convince the provincial authorities that by turning over a large revenue to Peking they were helping their own country. He has taken the line of least resistance

and has never had to force any place to pay up. He took at first what he could get, gradually ascertaining how much could be obtained. Thus, he has made the provincial authorities themselves send in increased amounts month after month. The total revenue for the year is likely to be very nearly as large as that of the Customs; and Sir Richard Dane hopes even to beat the Customs in the near future. As the tax is not pressing heavily on the people, and as without any widespread central organization for collection its yield is already large, there is good reason to think that his hope will be realized.

The great difficulty in the way of properly systematizing the revenue is the currency. The tax accounts are kept in dollars, but collected in all sorts of currencies. Consequently, much is lost through exchange; and if this loss could be obviated, the salt revenue returns would be a good deal larger.

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THE LIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison	\$3.50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP	\$1.00
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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

DENT—On January 4, 1915, at Lausanne, Switzerland, the wife of Robert Vyvyan Dent, of a son (Louis Vyvyan).—By telegram.

DEATH.

ALLAN—On December 7, 1914, at the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C., Charles Pasadag Allan, formerly of Shanghai.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信勿無并准其會事閱要訪探大正論言官報本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LOANS.

According to the Northern newspapers, President Yuan Shih-kai has put a veto on the borrowing of foreign money by the Provincial authorities. He is stated to have sent out to all the Provinces a circular telegram to this effect, adding that, with proper and efficient management, each Province can possess a sound financial system, and, processing this, there will be no need to have recourse to foreign loans. The ban does not appear to be of a temporary character, either, inasmuch as it winds up with the observation that "from now on, no more foreign loans shall be contracted by the Provinces, and all negotiations now going on in this connection shall cease at once."

Opinions will probably differ as to what the precise motive is which lies at the back of this new Presidential dictum. What strikes one most, however, is that such an order should go forth at a moment when, by reason of the great war, the supplies of foreign capital are altogether cut off. At the moment Europe finds better use for its spare cash than the placing of it at the disposal of China. It may be, therefore, that the order has gone forth at this juncture solely with the idea of encouraging Chinese capitalists to come forward and fill the rôle which foreigners have heretofore taken up but which at the moment it is impossible for them to continue to assume. We cannot for a moment think that President Yuan, shrewd man that he is, really believes that the time has come when China can do without assistance from the outside world. That day is still a very long way off, and the thinking men of China must be fully conscious of the fact.

There is one remark in the President's order which deserves more than mere recapitulation. It is his observation that "with proper and efficient management" of their finances the Provinces could be practically self-supporting. The crux of the whole question is touched there. There is no "proper and efficient management," when things are left to the Chinese themselves. That is why foreign aid and foreign supervision have to be sought. The Chinese themselves are fully aware of that fact. They cannot and they do not trust their own officials. If therefore the future development of the Provinces is to be dependent upon internal loans, it will be a case of painfully slow progress, or, what is more likely, no progress at all. Past experiments along these lines amply warrant such a conclusion as that. The wonder is that Peking is so slow to learn the lesson.

The Ban on "Tipperary."

Is not the executive naval officer of the station at Newport, Rhode Island, disquieting himself in vain in objecting to the American sailors under his command singing that popular but somewhat meaningless ditty, "It's a long way to Tipperary"? According to our General News column in Saturday's issue, this gentleman contends that the song "comes within the scope of President Wilson's neutrality order," and therefore must not be chanted. The position is not wanting in its humorous side, for the song was written by an American! At this rate, in view of the immense popularity of rag-time music among our forces, we may look to see "Everybody's doing it" and its many fellows, put on the Index—which would be no bad thing for the world at large. Not only so, but if the singing of "Tipperary" be a breach of neutrality, so, surely, is the singing of many songs in the United States that are absolutely British. Among other things, the Americans have fitted words of their own to our National Anthem. How will that stand now, as regards neutrality?

Fortune Tellers and the War.

All fortune-tellers have been banished from Paris and Berlin, their prognostications having caused undue elation or depression," says a Home paper. The obvious query is, we should think, "Why were they not banished before?" It is not often that steady-going old England is ahead of the Continent, but she is certainly this where handling the fortune-telling frauds is concerned. For many years, to profess openly to "tell fortunes" has been a punishable offence at Home, and, in more recent years, the law has waked up still more and has brought itself to apply to the charlatans who formerly established themselves in elaborate quarters in Bond Street, and, as "casters of horoscopes, psychometrists," etc. made a very fat living out of the credulity of persons of somewhat feeble intellect. When the new Act came into force, this brigade found it convenient to migrate to Paris and Berlin, and it is with great satisfaction that we now hear of their banishment therefrom. Perhaps they will now take up some honest trade.

Showing Hongkong the Way.

It may interest Hongkong to know that the wireless coast stations erected at Canton and at Woosung are now in full working order and that similar stations are shortly to be completed at Fochow and Hankow. It is notified, so we see from Northern papers, that the two first-named stations opened for general public correspondence with ships at sea on the first day of the New Year, and that, as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed, a typhoon-warning service and eventually a Press service are to be inaugurated. The new stations have a range of 700 nautical miles by day and at least 1,300 miles at night, "and thus they are able," says a Northern contemporary, "to exchange messages with one another and with all ships in Chinese waters." This, for China, is progress indeed, and we may add that once in a way our near neighbours have got one ahead of Hongkong. Still, it is some consolation to know that active steps are now being taken to provide the Colony with a wireless station of its own.

Gambling in Kwangtung.

Like many other well-intentioned reformers, the energetic Dr. Wu Ting-fang seems to be beginning at the wrong end of the stick. He and his party, so we learn from the Northern papers, are addressing a petition to headquarters against the revival of licensed gambling in Kwangtung Province. They argue that "the legalising of gambling will be more harmful to the people than the disaster of flood," and we regret our inability to follow the logic of the assertion. Legalised or non-legalised, the Chinese (like his British brother, by the way) will gamble, let the State do what it may. Why punish a coolie for risking a few copper cents while Canton merchants are staking hundreds of thousands of dollars on, e.g., the rise and fall of exchange? As well prohibit the playing of that vicious game, marbles, by school boys, and he done with it.

DAY BY DAY.

JUST A GENTLE SMILE WILL CHEER US
WHEN LIFE'S HILL IS VERY STEEP;
JUST A KINDLY WORD WILL HELP US
WHEN A FROWN WOULD MAKE US WEEP.—Dorsey.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59; fine.

The Mails.

English Mail—Dues per a.s. Hiranu Maru to-day.
Canadian and U.K. Mail—Closes per a.s. Tamba Maru to-morrow.

American Mail—Closes per a.s. China to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 44 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0.1.10d.

Auction.

To-morrow at 11 a.m. Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling woollen suit lengths by auction.

Coming Reception.
A reception and concert are to be given at Government House on Thursday next.

Thick Fog.

The s.s. Choyssang, which came into port to-day from Shanghai, reports having encountered thick fog on the run from Swatow to Hongkong.

Bijou Theatre.

Two sensational pictures, "The Hotel Thieves," and "The Corner House Burglary," were the main attraction at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night, and were well appreciated, as were also the comic film "Animals at War" and a remarkably good representation of the "Tobin Fox Lu" acrobats at work. On Wednesday night another new series—the 7th—of war pictures will be exhibited.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Debut of Henry and May.

The Victoria Theatre was crowded last night, when the two trick-cyclists, Henry and May, put on what originally was to be a one-night turn only. From the first moment of their performance, however, it was clear that Hongkong wanted the new artists to prolong their stay, for each fresh trick was greeted with increased applause, and at the close of the turn, there were loud and lengthy recalls from all parts of the house. The performance of Mr. Henry and Miss May is remarkably clever and is full of surprises; and there is not an old "gag" in it. It is carried on entirely without words but, throughout, every action of Mr. Henry's is marked by the best of "fun without vulgarity" and that of his partner by extremes of gracefulness and ingenuity. Theatre-goers will be glad to learn that the two artists have now accepted a week's engagement at the Victoria.

The war pictures are still going strong and more are expected by the management in the immediate future.

THE FAIRY BALLET.

A Splendid Concluding Performance.

The last performance of "Snow-white and the Fairy Prince" was given on Saturday evening last, when the attendance was not so good as it might have been. Mention has already been made of the excellent manner in which this effective piece has been staged, and the good things that have been said about it are more than justified. Special credit is due to Mrs. Somerville Dobie and her skilful helpers for arranging so fine a production, and also to Mr. T. Grissell for the fine scenery. Mr. Denman Fuller also deserves a little praise for the amount of good work he must have put into the arrangement of the music which was, indeed, good. Among the artists Miss Dolly Bishop had an arduous part which she maintained throughout, ably seconded by Mr. R. Brown, who, as the Frog, had a most difficult part to play. Mrs. J. Somerville Dobie, as the wicked Queen, Miss L. White, who sustained different parts and sang exquisitely, and Mrs. J. Robertson, all did well.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

CONSCRIPTION AT HOME?

What the Russian Advance Means to Hungary.

Lord Rosebery has sounded a timely note at Dalkwith on the question of conscription, and, at the same time, has placed it in rather a different light than any in which it has, up to the present, been viewed. His interpretation of the views of many an Englishman is just about accurate, for even before the war, and certainly since it has commenced, there was a growing feeling in favour of some sort of national service. It must not be forgotten that only a few centuries ago every Englishman had to know the use of weapons of war, archery was practised on Sunday afternoons, and contests in this form of shooting were events of no little importance throughout the countryside. Indeed, it was only the advent of gunpowder and the cost of firearms that drove a good custom into disuse, and there is no reason why it should not be revived.

Give the Soldier His Due.

It would seem that, first of all, there is a need for the education of public opinion with regard to things military. The soldier will need to be raised in public estimation in times of peace as well as in war; for it is perfectly sickening to notice how a soldier can be looked down upon in times of peace and yet be placed upon a pedestal in time of war and fawned upon by a multitude that realises its dependence upon him for its ease. Did England not run to extremes in this matter, did she always accord the military man his fair quota of respect, did our young men but learn to face life with first of all, the discipline of a military training, something stronger than a mere military fashion would arise. England would prolong its manhood, and, for a very long time, postpone the inertia and obesity of an over-luxurious middle age.

Hungary Threatened.

There was one passage in a Petrograd communique which came to hand over the week-end which ought not to be allowed to escape notice. It was that which spoke of the Russians having advanced 80 miles in a week, amid continuous fighting, and reached the mountain chain separating Bukovina from Hungary. That is a bit of news of more than ordinary interest in view of the fact that the state of feeling with the Austro-Hungarian Empire is to-day profoundly disturbed. For weeks past evidence has been accumulating that the subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph—and especially his Hungarian subjects—are extremely dissatisfied with the situation. In fact, it has been whispered about that they are already of a mind that their interests would be best served by a speedy peace. But, unfortunately for them, they cannot readily act on their own inclinations, for Germany controls everything in both the political and military spheres.

The Widening Rift.

This is just one of the circumstances at the root of the discontent, because the Hungarians especially see their interests ruthlessly sacrificed to those of Germany. We know, for instance, that Hungarian troops were taken to defend East Prussia and Silesia, and that some weeks ago, according to the Home papers, the Hungarian Premier went on a special mission to Berlin to implore the Kaiser to release these troops so as to stay the oncoming Russians from penetrating into Hungary itself. The Kaiser, however, displays a complete indifference to the threatened over-running of Hungary, so long as the ordeal of invasion can be averted from his own country's sacred soil. With every day, though, Hungary is being made more uncomfortably aware of the near presence of the enemy, and under the strain of her new peril, we may expect to see the rift between her and her German ally grow wider every passing week.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A telegram to Manila informs us that the United States Ambassador "has conferred with Earl Grey." Unfortunately it neglects to mention if Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston and Disraeli were also present.

"He noticed smoke issuing from the chain locker and at once surmised that the ship was on fire." Another of these hasty judgments. Now when we notice smoke issuing from store places on our premises, we reject the idea of a conflagration in favour of the view that the Number Two office-boy (another local graduate, by the way) is having a whiff of a cigarette on the quiet.

As there seems now to be a shortage of cathedrals within range of their guns, the Germans have arrested Cardinal Mercurio. We are, however, in a position to state, on good authority, that the hospital-shelling branches of the German Service are still actively employed.

The Hanoi Hotel might do worse than modify its advertisement in a French contemporary. "English spoken," is all very well; but *Man spricht Deutsch!* The person who tries it in Hanoi must be looking for a thick ear.

"Water power in Scotland," says a Shanghai paper's headline; but we observe that the article cautiously omits any reference to water as a beverage.

The Kaiser has bestowed that rare decoration the Iron Cross on his son Oscar, for his great display of gallantry—in fainting on the battlefield.

That educated composer of ours is one of your hard-shell, uncompromising, anti-Episcopalian sort. "Bishop of Victoria," under his prejudiced handling, becomes "British of Victoria." Even that *soma* admission on his part. He doesn't feel that coolism ought to have quite all its own way here.

A Manila paper comes out with a photograph of H.M.S. *Balwark*—which was *salsmarined*! But make no mistake; that is not as bad as the States papers that are publishing miles of *de* *de* *de* descriptions, as well as photographs, of the sinking of the *Audacious*—which was never sunk at all.

The Swedes have decided to decline to aid Germany against Russia "in exchange for the promise of the Baltic Islands and of the Protectorate of Finland." We understand that the Kaiser has now promised these territories, with Great Britain thrown in as make-weight, to the King of the Tonga Islands in return for his undertaking to annex Hongkong.

"The Glenogle," says a contemporary "is fitted with wireless, and carries an operator." This latter provision is most unusual, and shows great forethought on the part of the captain.

This morning we saw a small sampan girlie annex a couple of new bricks. The adjacent mortar she would have none of—from which we are disposed to argue that it must have been some of extra special P.W.D. brand, guaranteed to go to glory on any strain over ten pounds avoirdupois.

Napoleon's Chessmen.
The palace of Compiegne had been stripped of its precious tapestries before the arrival of the Germans, but some curios and ornaments were left about the rooms, and amongst these was the board and set of chessmen that had belonged to Napoleon, and with which he had no doubt often played with the Empress Josephine. The temptation was too strong to be resisted. General von Kluck took from the board the two carved ivory kings. Encouraged by this example, his staff helped themselves to the queens, the castles, and the knights, and then, seeing only the pawns left forlorn upon the board, the orderlies divided them amongst themselves, and that is the end of the history of Napoleon's chessmen.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

Amounts acknowledged to date ... \$1,340.31
List 28 G.A.O. ... 10.00
Mrs. Davies' List:—Alex Campbell, Queenie Davies, James Scott, Sam Stewart, John Prentice, E. Dore, "Dinna Forget," \$1 each; W. Smith, H. Christoffan, 50 cents each; H. Libbey 10 cents ... 8.10

Lists Nos. 4 and 4a:—D.W. Craddock ... \$20
"Anon," T. W. Hornby, E.O.; "from Friend," H. P. Thomas, P. D. Sutherland, E. T. Richardson, \$5 each ... 35
C. E. Greeve ... 3
G. J. O. Linchen, E. T. Pinger, P. P. de Martin \$2 each ... 6

Mr. Charlton's List ... 64.00
Sergt. Major Higby's List ... 44.90
Lingfield & Allen \$1 each ... 34.30

Police List:—F. J. Singleton, W. Kent, W. Withers, W. Davitt, W. Reid, W. W. Cooper, R. Fenton, W. F. A. Knapp, D. Ogg, Tom Pitt, J. J. Watt \$1 each ... 11.00
F. Fullard ... 50

Club Lusitano's List:—E. Danenberg, E. V. M. R. de Sousa \$5 each ... 10.00
V. F. V. Ribeiro, B. J. Botelho, \$3 each ... 6.00

J. M. E. Machado, L. E. Basto, A. O. Cordeiro, A. McDougall, \$2 each ... 8.00
M. A. Figueiredo, James D. Oamund, J. Barradas, P. M. N. de Silva, S. E. de Luz, A. M. Baptista, J. de Graca, E. O. Oamund, L. A. G. Leite, A. Alves, H. H. Remedios, B. M. Castro, F. A. Alvares, J. O. Barreto, O. M. Alves, J. Rocha, J. M. Rosario, D. P. T. Lopes, F. E. Carvalho, J. M. Ribeiro, B. M. O. de Cunha, N. N. Siqueira, G. S. Siqueira, G. Yvanovich, A. M. Siqueira, D. M. Siqueira, D. M. Vieira, F. V. Eon de Silva, F. F. Barreto, J. Baptista, A. O. Botelho, J. Graça O. Botelho, Max. A. dos Remedios \$1 each ... 32.00
W. G. \$4, Hallberg \$2 ... 6.00
W. Sinclair, Clements, G. S. R. Johns \$1 each ... 4.00
S. T. C. Firegrates, \$2 ... 4.73
Taikoo Sugar Refinery and Dockyard ... 91.15
Mr. Johnson's List ... 18.08

No. 13 List—Agreeable \$5.50, M. H. \$1 ... 6.50
Post Office List:—E. D. Wolfe, A. F. Reed, H. Dixon, T. Hynes, R. O. Watt, N. C. Smith \$2 each ... 12.00
C. J. Poole and Another \$1 each ... 2.00
Sundry Amounts ... 4.50

Total ... \$1,720.07

Amount expended ... \$1,073.50

Balance in hand ... \$ 646.57

There have already been sent to the Front 300,000 cigarettes and 570 lbs. tobacco, and at the Committee Meeting held last Wednesday, it was decided that another consignment be despatched by next Saturday's P. & O. steamer.

As this consignment will practically exhaust the funds in hand, further subscriptions will be thankfully received so that supplies can be continued during the war.

Executed by Mexican Rebels.
Washington, December 22.—Three Mexicans who were formerly generals on the staff of Huerta, and 14 Huerta sympathisers have been executed in Chihuahua by rebels. Obisno again reigns throughout Mexico. President Wilson has ordered the battleship Delaware to Mexican waters.

A SHANGHAI HOTEL.

TROUBLE IN CHINA AFFECTS PROFITS.

Well-Known Shanghai Establishment's Trials.

Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this morning, heard an application made by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), on a petition presented by the Astor House Hotel Co., Limited and Reduced, a Shanghai company registered under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, for authorisation of a reduction of capital.

According to the petition, the Company was incorporated in 1901, and shortly afterwards commenced to carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, tavern and lodging-house keepers. The share capital was \$750,000 (Mex.) divided into 30,000 shares of \$25. The company issued 25,520 shares. In accordance with the articles of Association, special resolutions were passed at extraordinary meetings of shareholders on September 30 and October 22, by which it was resolved that, the capital of the Company be reduced to \$150,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$5 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$20 per share on each of the 25,520 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all shares of the authorised capital to \$5 each. Previous to the passing of such resolution, paid-up capital to the extent of \$510,400 and upwards had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. The reduction of capital did not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any share-owners of any paid-up capital. From the affidavits of the directors of the company were \$127,600, represented by buildings, furniture and fittings and as the paid-up capital, was six hundred and thirty-eight thousand odd dollars, five hundred and ten thousand dollars had been lost from various causes, among them being general depression of the hotel business in Shanghai, especially during the period of the revolution and the rebellion; increased competition; reduction of revenue from the sale of liquor. The company, owing to these causes, had not been able to pay any dividend for the past five years; consequently the goodwill of the business had no tangible value.

Counsel pointed out that the hotel mentioned was the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, and had no connection whatever with the hotel known as the "Astor House" in this Colony. The reasons for asking the Court to assent to the making of the reduction were shown in the petition and were supported by the affidavit of Mr. Byrne, a director of the company. It showed how certain capital had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. An order had been made by his Lordship in Chambers, last month, dispensing with the list of creditors. The matter had been advertised in the two papers suggested, also in the Government Gazette of Hongkong, and there was nobody there that morning to oppose the order. They came before his Lordship and asked for an order to reduce, and the amount was before the Court. The order was made.

Museum at Rheims Ruined by Shells.

Paris, December 1, 5.30 a.m.—In an account of the bombardment of Rheims, which has been in progress intermittently for several weeks, the *Temps* asserts that the archaeological museum, containing Roman, Gallic and French collections, has been destroyed. Tapestries by Papyrus, the Flemish workman, also were ruined. The factories have been damaged to such an extent that the textile industry has suffered greatly. The loss due to the destruction of cloth is estimated at \$80,000,000 francs.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

Government's Reply to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from the Government in reply to the Chamber's communication in regard to the scheme for the acquisition and re-arrangement of the buoys and moorings in Hongkong Harbour:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 2nd Dec., 1914.
Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo protesting, on behalf of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, against the acquisition by Government of the private moorings in the harbour for ocean-going vessels, and suggesting an alternative scheme.

2. In reply I am to state that the suggested compromise is impracticable, since it would render impossible the classification and co-ordination of moorings, upon which the success of the scheme proposed by the Government depends.

3. Under this scheme very little signalling will be required. Masters of vessels will know what anchorage they have to proceed to, and the particular buoys assigned to them can be easily signalled from Green Island or Cape Collinson, either of which must be passed at close distance, and even marked by the house flags of the agents or owners of the vessels. Moreover many ocean-going steamers make use of pilots on entering the port. These can be instructed beforehand.

4. The estimates of the Government relating to the cost of the scheme are based on the advice of practical men of experience. It is true that the expenses of certain shipping firms may be slightly increased, but, on the other hand, those of other firms will probably be diminished, and in any event the accommodation of the port will be much improved. The Government is confident therefore that the adoption of the scheme is likely to attract, rather than to discourage, an increasing use of the port by ocean-going steamers.

5. A copy of your letter under reply is being sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) CLAUDE SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.

An important First Division match was played on Saturday between the Hongkong F.C. and the R.G.A., important for the reason that the result of the match might either give the Artillery practically a walk-over for the premier honours, or, on the other hand, a sporting chance to the Club. The ground was on the soft side, but despite this fact a very fast game ensued, in which the soldiers were somewhat the better side. On the blowing of the whistle by Mr. F. W. Eager, the Club opened with a rush, and there ensued a prolonged pressure on their opponents' goal, which, however, was staved off and changed into a raid on the Club defence, in the course of which Swan, taking a nicely placed centre, put up the only goal of the match with a close-in shot. Further good attacks on the Club citadel were beaten off by McCabbin, and the half ended 1-0 in the Artillery's favour.

After the resumption, the R.G.A. failed to add to their score, possibly because the Club forwards, with some fair attacks, kept their opponents' defence thinking. At times the soldiers got away and some hard fights occurred in the Club's goal area, but these failed to produce any result, the game going in favour of the artillerymen by the only goal scored.

Police Draw with the Navy. The Police drew with the Navy in the First Division after an interesting game. Exchanges ruled fairly even, except in the

CHRISTMAS PARTY.

A Happy Afternoon for the Children.

On Saturday afternoon the Dockyard Recreation Club gave their annual Christmas Party, with Christmas tree, at the Victoria Recreation Club. The gymnasium was used for the purpose, being choicely decorated with bunting. From about 2.30 p.m. until 6.30 there were present about eighty children, who enjoyed the many forms of entertainment provided for their delectation. During the afternoon the children were allowed to entertain themselves to their hearts' content and between the various games that were played a musical programme was given by some of the youngsters themselves. Master Day gave a violin selection, while the Misses Lucretia Tooker and Lillian and Mary Denton gave a pianoforte solo and duet respectively. But the feature of the turns was the duet, "Where are you going to my pretty maid?" by Miss Brook, attired as a young girl, and Miss Rodney as a very pretty milkmaid.

After a good tea had been disposed of, the Christmas tree was dismantled in the presence of Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther. This was preceded by some excellent "fooling" by the clown, Mr. Ward, of the Naval Yard Police, who retired to rest after putting up his stocking. The lights in the hall were lowered and "Father Christmas" came down the chimney in quite the orthodox fashion, after which he and the clown lost no time in clearing the tree.

In the evening the adult members of the Club spent a most enjoyable evening of games, dances and songs, the following being the programme:—Mrs. Goodman, "A Dream of Home," "There is a land," and "Darby and Joan"; Miss Wilks, "Come Sing to me" and "King and Country"; Mr. W. S. Clayton, an amusing monologue on "Suffragettes"; Mr. Gladwell, "The Deathless Army"; Mr. Barrow, "Cigarette"; Mr. Brook, "Glorious Devon"; Mr. Cawsey, "I hear you calling," and "My dream"; while Mrs. Edwards splendidly sang the Welsh Anthem, "Land of my fathers," in the Welsh language.

Only Terms of Peace.

Paris, Nov. 23.—M. Pichon, writing in the *Petit Journal* on the appeal issued by Mr. Arquin, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Balfour for the enlightenment of public opinion regarding the war, says: "We throughout France must associate ourselves with this practical initiative of the British statesmen. We must also henceforth associate ourselves inflexibly with their remarks on the absolute necessity of imposing on Germany a peace which shall deprive it of all power of renewing the trials to which it has subjected Europe by the tyrannical development of its unbridled militarism."

second half, when the Navy seemed to be the better team, but there was no thing in either attack and much hard work was done which came to nothing. The Police have their defence to thank for the sharing of the points in a goalless draw.

Second Division Points for Lam Leong.

In the Second Division of the League, Lam Leong beat the Diocesan School by five goals to nil. The winners played an excellent game, clean and bustling, while before the goal they showed an intelligent grasp of goal-area tactics. The Diocesan School seemed right off their game, for they have been known to give much better displays.

St. Joseph's College v. Queen's College.

The following members are selected to play for St. Joseph's Club against the Queen's College Football Club, on the Hongkong Football Club ground on Wednesday the 13th January at 3.00 p.m. sharp:—U. Omar; J. Bolland and J. Xavier; Jackson; H. Johnson; and L. G. Cordeiro; C. A. Goldenberg; A. Hamid; L. L. Goldenberg; L. Xavier and A. Correa. Referee:—Eccott and Daniel O'Connell.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerical and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

WAR ITEMS.

A New Weapon.

It is reported from Berlin that the Austrians, in their attacks on Belgrade, made use for the first time of a new weapon, a sort of catapult, such as the Romans used. It hurls a barrel, full of stones, which scatter in a thousand fragments, doing terrible havoc. Fortunately the catapult's range is short.

From H.M.A.S. Sydney. Mrs. Nicoll, wife of Dr. Nicoll, late of Kajang, and now in charge of the Camp Hospital at Diyatalana, Ceylon, writes to a friend at Kajang saying her husband has amongst other patients some of the crew of H. M. A. S. Sydney, and three others are being sent up from Colombo. Mrs. Nicoll also says that her brother, Mr. Venning, has left for the front attached to the R.A.

Recruiting Satisfactory. The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables: Recruiting continues to be satisfactory and at a steady rate of a division and a half of men per week. The Northumberland Fusiliers are now completing twenty battalions. Regiments with fifteen battalions each or over include the Warwickshires, the Royal Fusiliers, the Liverpool, the West Yorkshires, the East Cheshires, the Welsh Fusiliers, the Hampshire, the Sherwood Foresters, the Middlesex, the King's Royal Rifle, the Marchesters, the York and Lancasters, the Durham, the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Rifles and the Rifle Brigade.

British Seize Norwegian Vessel. Halifax (N.S.), November 30.—The Norwegian steamer Sandefjord which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a cargo of cotton was brought in here as a prize of war to-day. She is suspected of having contributed of war on board, and the report that she has talcon silk had also copper stored beneath the cotton will be investigated after she is docked, probably to-morrow. The ship to-night was anchored in the harbour. The fact that she was so heavily laden, it is said, first directed suspicion towards her.

Ceylon's Civilian Contingent.

The following London telegram, dated December 18, appears in the *Times of Ceylon*: Mr. Milward's Contingent had an excellent voyage and enjoyed fine weather until the Bay of Biscay. Everything possible was done by the captain and officers to make the men comfortable. The Scotch members entertained the remainder of the ship's company at a smoking concert on St. Andrew's Day. The Contingent arrived in London on December 13 and went to Scotland Yard, where the members finally decided upon their dispositions. There was a special train from Tilbury. The Contingent was met at Leicester Square tube station by a band, and marched in procession to the recruiting office.

General Joffre Talks to Newspaper Men.

Paris, November 20, 3.45 a.m.—A representative of the Havas Agency, together with a party of Paris newspaper men, has been received by General Joffre at his headquarters. This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that the commander-in-chief has condescended to see the press. In welcoming the newspaper men, General Joffre said: "I am happy to welcome you, gentle-

men. Your tour will, I hope, enable you to correct certain errors which the Germans are busily disseminating in the public mind. You will carry back with you, I do not doubt, a good impression from your visit to the armies." The visitors began to congratulate General Joffre specifically on the military medal conferred on him by President Poincaré. He interrupted hastily. "That is of no importance at all. What matters above everything is to save the country." The general pronounced these last words with such an accent that each of us in his own mind added: "And he will save it," the writer concludes.

The Scots Greys.

One of the interesting things a Middlesex man told me was about a charge of the Scots Greys and (I think) the 9th Lancers which he witnessed, writes a correspondent in an English paper. He said they went right through the Huns, except in two or three cases where the horses got stuck together and two or three men were slashing away at one another and then bursting free. "I don't know how they did it," he said, "but they were stark mad. They all go mad at a charge like that. You'd see the queerest thing—like one of the Greys sticking his man and a German sticking him on the other side, and another Grey sticking the German—and the whole thing like a flash."

New Admirals.

A number of promotions of admirals and captains were recently announced by the Admiralty. They were all due in the natural course of seniority, and are not promotions for war services. They were as follows:—

Vice-Admirals: the Hon. Sir Stanley O. J. Colville, Sir A. M. Farquhar, and E. A. Simms to be Admirals.

Vice-Admiral W. B. Fisher (retired) to be Admiral on the retired list.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Poore to be Vice-Admiral. Captains E. F. A. Grant and E. J. Prndergast to be Rear-Admirals. Captain H. H. Stilleman (retired) to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

Given the D.S.O. Captain John Colquhoun Walford, R.F.A., has been given the D.S.O. for gallant conduct in bringing up his guns at Le Cateau, although twice wounded and in great pain. The gallant officer is brother of Mrs. O. M. Kindersley, formerly of the Straits, and is now in Le Cateau Home with dysentery.—*Straits Echo*.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mr. Pedro Botelho has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

BOTELEO BROS.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—ABERGELDIE, 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Furnished for 7-8 months from middle February. Five Roomed House, seven minutes' easy walk from upper Tram Station. For particulars apply to A. S. SORESENSEN, Thorosen & Co., 9 Top House Street.

GREAT

WAR SALE
NOW PROCEEDING

AT

MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS** in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd.,

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time keepers.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG
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"COME, GIVE US A TASTE OF YOUR QUALITY."—SHAKESPEARE.

"King George IV" Whisky

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Mail Hongkong for Australia.
GHANESHA	12th Jan.	15th Jan.
TAIYUAN	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 93.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,422, Capt. Bibb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1915

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 11th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 12th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (also for Return by Day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LTD. and THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainan, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 19,000	{WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m. {THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuya T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	{TUES., 12th Jan. at noon. {TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	{FRI., 15th Jan. at noon. {WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang and Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{FRI., 15th Jan.
--	--	------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	{SATUR., 16th Jan.
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NAGASAKI & Kobe	Tsushima Maru Capt. T. 12,000	{TUESDAY, 12th Jan.
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S'hai and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,000	{MON., 11th Jan.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado T. 13,500	{WEDNES., 12th Jan. at 5 p.m.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 19,000	{THURS., 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenau" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 11th Jan., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikarom	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjikmanok	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjikilong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd March.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£50. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco, £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,000 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 12th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun.....A. H. Stewar.....WED., 13th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

China Coast Gazette.
Captain W. S. Ross, of the Chivuen, is on leave.
Captain C. Taylor, of the Kianreen, has gone master, Chivuen.

Captain J. Glen, of the Irene, has gone master, Kiangtson.
Captain M. McLean, from leave, has gone master, Irene.

Mr. R. F. Steel, chief officer, Luchow, is on reserve.

Mr. R. J. Chin, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Luchow.

Mr. A. L. Struthers, second engineer, from leave, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. J. Cameron, supernumerary, Heia Peking, has gone chief engineer, Luchow.

Mr. I. Roberts, chief engineer, Luchow, has gone chief engineer, Ningpo.

Mr. It. Barclay, third engineer, Tangchow, has gone acting second engineer, Foochow.

Mr. J. F. Summers, third engineer, Tamsai, has gone third engineer, Tangchow.

Mr. D. S. Whyte, second engineer, Foochow, is on leave.

Mr. J. McArthur has been appointed acting third engineer, Tamsai.

Mr. G. B. Wicheell, acting third engineer, Auhai, has gone supernumerary, Heia Peking.

Captain D. R. Davies, from reserve, has gone master, Pakhoi.

Captain M. Courtney, from leave, has gone master, Choyang.

Mr. S. Finkelstein, acting master, Choyang, has gone chief officer, Katwo.

Mr. W. D. Rogers, acting chief officer, Katwo, is waiting orders.

Mr. C. Alexander, supernumerary, Kwongsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. H. G. Foster, second officer, Kwongsang, is on leave.

Mr. A. Lloyd, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, Onsang.

Mr. S. Jowitt, supernumerary, Onsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. O. Gibb, awaiting orders, has gone third engineer, Cheongshing.

Mr. A. McLean, third engineer, Cheongshing, is on leave.

Mr. J. Ansell, third engineer, Hangsang, is on leave.

Mr. L. E. George has been appointed second officer, Hangsang.

Mr. R. H. McNair, second officer, Hangsang, is on leave.

Mr. J. M. Still, third engineer, Yuenang, has gone third engineer, Tungshing.

Mr. I. S. Smith, third engineer, Tungshing, has resigned.

Mr. G. W. Hill has been appointed third engineer, Choyang.

Mr. J. Marshall, third engineer, Choyang, is on leave.—Shipping and Engine Ring.

Notice to Mariners.
Shanghai District.—Notice is given that on or about the 4th January the Tungsha Light vessel was temporarily removed from her station, and that the Drinkwater Point Gas-light vessel will replace her.

The characteristics of the Drinkwater Point Gas-light vessel will remain unchanged while she occupies the position of the Tungsha Light vessel (see List of Lights, Buoys and Beacons). On or about the same date the Drinkwater Point Gas-light vessel was replaced by the Kiutan Gas-light vessel, which vessel will retain her own characteristics (see List of Lights, Buoys and Beacons). The Kiutan Gas-light vessel was on or about the same date replaced by the relieving light vessel Tienching.

The Tienching is a steel vessel 83 feet in length, painted Red. The light, which is exhibited from a lantern carried by an iron trussle structure, is diaphanous, of the sixth order, showing an occulting white light every 3 seconds, thus:—Light, 0.3 seconds; Eclipse, 1.7 seconds.

The centre of the light is 35 feet above the water, and the light should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 10 nautical miles.

A Black drum ensign on the trussle below the lantern as a day-mark. During foggy or thick weather a gong will be beaten at short intervals.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 12th Jan. at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Kutsang	Tues., 12th Jan. at 4 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 12th Jan. at 8 a.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	31st Jan.
TRANS PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VIctoria, V'Ver, P'ndle, T'land	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

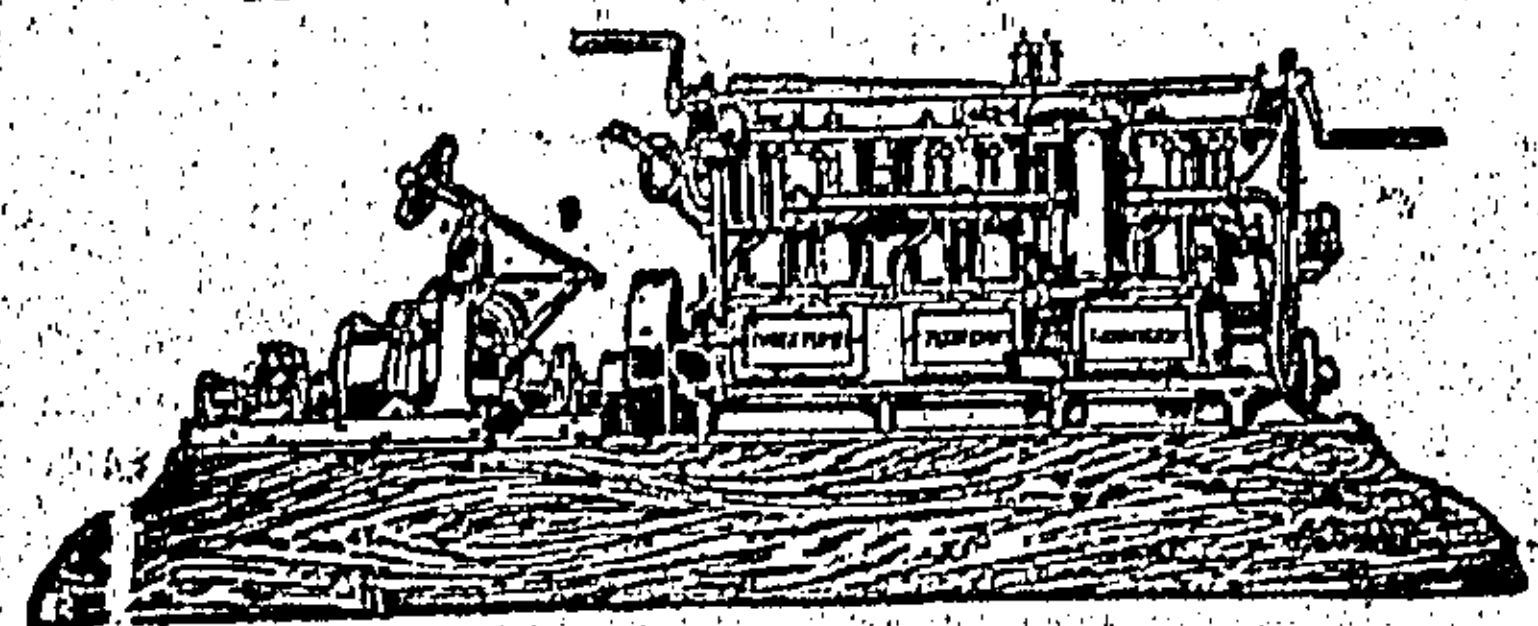
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, Jan.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	H-rano M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Aroadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via, B.O. & S'tle via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mauchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Hoilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	12, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	12, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	14, Jan.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	15, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Oriss	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Titaroom	I.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tilivong	I.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tibodas	I.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, via Manila, for Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

China, Am. s.s. 3,166, H. Thompson, 5th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Daichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,952, N. Suzuki, 5th inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. O. K.

Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. J. Mattock, 5th inst.—Sandakan, 30th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chosen Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,052, Nemoto, 6th inst.—Moji, 31st ult. Coal—O. S. K.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 7th inst.—Haiphong, 4th inst. Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,301, Bradley, 7th inst.—Yokohama, 3rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Boyarlin, Rus. s.s. 997, G. Baiding, 7th inst.—Haiphong, Rice—Chinese.

Tennai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,594, Tamura, 7th inst.—Moji, 1st inst. Coal—M. B. O. K.

Kwangso, Br. s.s. 1,302, Jones, 7th inst.—Amoy, 5th inst. B. L. S. & S.

Natica, Br. s.s. 3,959, Bramston, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.

Hsiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 8th inst.—Sourabaya, 7th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,052, J. Doyle, 7th inst.—Kwangso, 4th inst. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

Yuenan, Br. s.s. 1,128, H. P. R. Ho, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,351, Finlayson, 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Jaco, Fr. s.s. 396, Y. Pannier, 9th inst.—Haiphong, 6th inst. Rice—W. Jack.

Kwangso, Chinese s.s. 1,338, C. Stewart, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Zifiro, Am. s.s. 1,419, I. Venturi, 8th inst.—Salgon, 4th inst. Rice—T. Co.

Sigan, Br. s.s. 1,075, H. Trowbridge, 8th inst.—Pakhoi, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER."

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, Jan. 8th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point on Jan. 9th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 5th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OVER BILLY AT LOWEST SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	SLIPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	14' 6" (14' 6" bottom)	10'	6"	1"	1"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	8' 6"	15' 6"	6"	1"	1"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	244'	8' 6"	14'	6"	1"	1"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220'	8' 6"	14'	6"	1"	1"
WAI-KO-KU-SUI						
Commercial Dock	240'	8'	20'	6"	1"	1"
ABERDEEN						
Howe Dock	410'	14'	21'	6"	1"	1"
Lowest Tide	375'	14'	21'	6"	1"	1"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

H. W. DYER S.S. M.J.N. P.O. Box 100, HONGKONG

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.

WORK DONE.

German Blind Home and Spanish Mission.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Chan Tung-sang sued the Wang Yick firm and Lam Shiu-chuen, managing partner therein, for \$675 48, balance due on account of work done and materials supplied.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Agassiz explained that the work done was on the Blindenheim and the Spanish Mission in 1913. The contract was not disputed, nor was there any question over the work done. The defendants said that the items were inaccurately inserted in the account. The hearing was adjourned.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

Sent to Gaol for Interference.

This morning, at the Marine Court, three men of the engine room of the s.s. Irish Monarch, Wong Sun, Chin Chi and Choy Chue, were charged, the first two with unlawfully combining to interfere with the navigation of the ship while on her voyage from Whampoa to Hongkong, and the third with wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the master.

Evidence given by the master, Robt. H. Potter, was to the effect that Choy Chuen refused to do his duty and was dealt with by the master under the articles. The following day the other two defendants were seen conversing with some of the men, who thereupon left their work and went up on deck in a body. The master found them there and ordered them to return to their duty. They refused to go until he told them what he was going to do about Choy.

Corroborative evidence was given by J. Jendry, chief engineer, and Charles Haigh, second engineer.

The defendants were sent to prison for six weeks, Choy Chuen being ordered to pay for his keep out of the wages due.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Musketry (Standard Test).—Musketry (Trained men only) will be carried out as follows:—Saturday 10th instant, Scouts Company at 2.30 p.m., Sunday, 17th instant, Scouts Company at 9.30 a.m. Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man attending late will not be allowed to fire. Note.—Only members who have fired Part I can fire the Standard Test. Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday 10th inst., Lieut. Rees; Sunday, 17th inst., 2nd Lieut. Lindell. An Officer of the Scouts Company will attend to take charge of the firing point each day and sufficient N.O.s. of the Company will attend to assist the Instructor.

Parades.—Parades for Tuesday 12th instant:—5.00 p.m., Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits:—Right Section M. G. Co., Ptes. Archie, Alves, Benjamin, Castro, Cardero, F. Ellis, G. Fisher, D'Agostino, A. Garcia, A. H. Hyndman, and H. Hyndman, S. M. Colley, D.O.L.I. will attend. Service rifles to be carried. 5.15 p.m., Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m., drill at Headquarters. Remainder, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under Co. Commanders.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Frith. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company.

STILL PROCEEDING.

The Action Against the Green Island Cement Co.

The hearing of the action of the Man Shing Lee firm against the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., for \$3,816, for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants on board the steamship Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, was resumed by Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this afternoon.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Hing, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Dacon and Harston, represented the defendants.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the plaintiff was, according to all the evidence he had heard, a sub-contractor to Tang Yick, whilst on board, for the first time he came into touch with Captain Arthur. When he said he had a distinct contract for that work, he was a sub-contractor. Having been on the ship during the whole of the work as a sub-contractor, it was for him to show that, after giving an order, there being any doubt about it being given, he was treated as a man who had been given a distinct order. That meant, he had to point out some evidence corroborative of the distinct contract when he first came on board. If his Lordship were against him, he would have to find that in all those matters where Captain Arthur was diametrically opposed to the evidence of the plaintiff, he had made those statements for no purpose, counsel could see, at all. The evidence of the plaintiffs as to his position was inconsistent with what an independent contractor would say.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Chinese Woman Killed by Robbers

A fisherman reported on January 9 that, during his absence on a fishing boat, someone entered his house, 31, Tai Shui Hang village, and attacked and murdered his wife Cheung Sz, aged 40 years, gashing her throat, arms and hands with a sharp instrument and stabbing her in the side. The robbers then ransacked the place and stole clothing and jewellery to the value of about \$32.

It appears that the woman had been attending a marriage feast and that when she returned alone the robbers carried out their attack under cover of the noise.

NURSING LECTURES.

A series of lectures on home nursing will be held at the rooms of the Catholic Women's League, 20, Caine Road, (next door to the Italian Convent), on Mondays January 18th and 25th, Tuesday February 2nd and Mondays 8th and 15th, at 6 o'clock. Should it be found necessary to extend the series, the lectures will be held on subsequent Mondays.

Ladies (non-members of the League) who may wish to attend the lectures are requested to send in their names with full delay, to Miss Loureiro, 2, The Albany.

In order to defray the expenses of the St. John's Ambulance Association fee, bandages &c., there is a fee of \$2.00 (notes). Any surplus remaining after paying all expenses will be forwarded to the Association, which is doing such good work in nursing the wounded in the present war.

FIELD DAY.

Yesterday's Operations in the New Territory.

Yesterday, the Hongkong Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserves had a field day at Fanling in excellent weather, the operations being watched by H. E. the Governor and Major-General Kelly. The men fell in at Kowloon Station, the Volunteers under Col. Chapman, and the Reserves under Major Wakeman. On arrival at Fanling station, the Reserves went along the Shekwan railway, taking up positions at the head of the valley.

The Volunteers then attacked, moving off towards the Reserves' position in extended order, taking advantage of the cover that was afforded. A brisk battle followed, until "cease fire" brought the engagement to a close.

Later on in the day, the Volunteers fought a rearguard action, with the Reserves as attackers, the former, we understand, doing well in the positions which they took up. However, the umpires, of whom Major-General Kelly was one, did not give their decisions on the spot; and they will be awaited with more than a little interest.

Notable work was done in the matter of communications by a newly-formed signalling company and also the By Scouts, both bodies enabling easy communication between the various units.

FINANCING COOLIES.

Action for Money Lent Succeeds.

In the Summary Court, this morning, judgment was given for Ho Sing-sam, plaintiff, in an action against Lam Shiu-po, for \$27 40, money lent.

Mr. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff, who said that in June of 1913 he advanced various sums of money to coolies going to Singapore, and in this particular case he advanced the money claimed; the defendant guaranteeing the amount.

Arms and Ammunition.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court, this morning, in connection with arms and ammunition. One was fined \$100 for being in unlawful possession of 300 rounds of ammunition and the other \$100 for being in possession of a revolver. They were arrested when boarding the Macao boat.

Alleged Larceny.

Two Chinese were remanded at the Police Court, this morning, on charges of theft of three tie-pins, valued \$280, the property of Mr. Gallotti, Brassey Terrace, and some spoons, the property of a lady.

Body Found.

The decomposed body of a Chinese boy has been removed to the Public Mortuary. It was found on a buoy at the west end of the Central Railway by the Police.

Robbers Enter Monastery.

An armed robbery is reported as having taken place at the Ling Wan Monastery at Au Tau. It is reported that the dead was committed by eight men who entered the monastery armed with revolvers, but fuller details are not yet to hand.

Alleged Purse-Snatching on Ferry.

A Chinese was remanded, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of snatching a purse containing \$10, on the Star Ferry. Mr. Otto Kong Sing defends.

A Fat Case.

A Chinese woman, found wandering helplessly in the street, was admitted yesterday to the Government Civil Hospital, and subsequently to the Lunatic Asylum. She was unable to give any account of herself.

BRITISHERS IN CHAINS.

War Correspondent's Arrest and Imprisonment as a "Spy."

Mr. Raymond A. Coulson writes in the *Sunday Chronicle* as follows:—

I wonder how long it will take us all, when this war is over, to get back to the old standard of judging things. Certainly at the present moment the old familiar perspectives are wonderfully away.

My colleague, Mr. Cheshire, of the *Daily Sketch*, and I have just emerged from what the long American in Antwerp would have called the very duration of an experience.

As a direct result of the authorities' policy of erasing, hampering, and persecuting newspaper correspondents, who are doing their best to perform a very difficult duty and to tell the British public those things it has a right to hear, we now know the flavour of solitary confinement like sneak thieves in a foreign gaol, and of being led in chains through crowded streets, where we were looted and jeered at as captured spies.

Once upon a time—say in or about the date July, 1914—this would have made us very angry indeed. We should have rided the Foreign Office, clamoured and thundered, demanded blood, apologies, and reprisals, as would best Englishmen and reputable members of a reputable profession treated so outrageously. But as matters are we just laugh. This is war time, and little things like that are all in the day's work. We think this is becoming apparent among authorities generally, a reflected tendency toward unnecessary Zibornism, but for the moment we are content to laugh at our personal misadventure and wait till the war is over.

It all began so innocently. We were at La Panne, a pleasant little Belgian seaside resort, within sound of the guns, and nicely out of range of the rifles. You can hire a furnished flat on the sea front there for 23s. a month, with the chance thrown in of being shelled on your own front doorstep, or watching a naval engagement over your breakfast coffee. What more could the heart of a correspondent desire?

Under Arrest.

We had decided to take a flat, and meanwhile, returning in the evening after a walk along the beach, during which Cheshire had taken photographs of soldiers bathing, soldiers playing football, and such like innocent subjects, were challenged by a gendarme with the usual demand for our papers.

I had (1) my British passport; (2) a general pass for Belgium, issued to me by the Belgian Minister of War, bearing my stamped photograph and the visa of the Chief of the Headquarters Staff of the Belgian Army—it bore also the official stamps of local civil and military authorities all over Belgium; (3) the Belgian Minister of War's pass, admitting me to the reception of journalists for the official communiqués; (4) a similar pass for French communiqués. Cheshire had like passes. These are the papers that we have used in Belgium throughout the war.

They were always quite enough for the Belgian officers, who are as a rule intelligent gentlemen. Bad luck on this occasion brought us up against one or two who were the reverse of this, and who had also suffered English influence in the matter of their attitude towards journalists.

The English in the field are, of course, people whom every wise correspondent avoids. They have declared war against us. At that time we were with the Belgians, not with the English, but there

happened to be one English officer in the place, to whom the gendarmes referred our British passports, which they could not understand.

He promptly put us under arrest, and then discovering that there was no such military order in the Belgian Army as exists in the British, and that he could not arrest us, withdrew and retired from the adventure.

This unaccountable behaviour towards us by our own compatriots suggested vague doubts to the Belgians. But for the British officer our papers would have satisfied them perfectly. In the circumstances they thought it would be better for us to see the Headquarters Staff.

So we entered a motor-car with a friendly major, and ran into the town where the army headquarters are situated. We asked whether it would not be as well to collect our baggage from the hotel, but "Oh, no," you'll be coming back at once," we were told.

At headquarters, however, things took a darker turn. After we had been kept waiting for an hour and a half, a rude, stupid and bullet-headed junior of the Belgian staff emerged with a roar, demanded our names, pointed (with an air of triumphant virtue—unmaking villainy) to mine in a list of English correspondents which had been furnished by the British Staff, and said: "You are under arrest."

"But—" "You are under arrest," "Why?" "Taken to Prison."

"It is the order of my superior. You will sleep in the prison. The Staff will see you in the morning. You are under arrest."

"Why the prison? We are not criminals." "You are under arrest." He called a gendarme, directed that we were to be taken to prison, marched away, then hesitated, came back, and, to remove any ambiguity there might have been in his remarks, said, "You are under arrest."

Impossible to argue with this person as with a blind bull in a tantrum. And, of course, one does not argue with a gendarme, even if it were any use doing so. The three in charge of us were decent fellows. "You are in luck," said their leader. "At the first prison here you would have had to sleep on straw. But at the one you're going to you'll have real beds."

We tried to look appreciative. There have been plenty of times in this war when I would have thanked my stars for a "real bed." So, rather amused, we were led through the streets. Presently, locks were unlocked, chains dropped, massive gates flung back with a clang, and we found ourselves in a gaol.

I have never encountered any exterior circumstances which could prevent my sleeping. I had a sound night's rest in the "cold, dirty," and "uncomfortable bed" (though in the middle of the night I was aware of a warmer bed shone a lamp on me through a hole in the door), and arose next morning in the confident expectation of immediate release and the apology which we certainly deserved. But no such thing.

Charged with Espionage. The breakfast coffee was as undrinkable as the bread was uneatable. Thereafter the long hours passed till eleven, when, following the usual form for new prisoners, we were taken down to see an official called the Auditor-General, who is, I surmise, a sort of primary judge or magistrate who decides whether there is a prima facie case to warrant a man's detention for trial.

We had only one brief minute with him. "So you have been speaking with the Germans?" was his astonishing greeting. And to our amazement we dis-

covered that we were on the prison books charged with espionage.

Now this was a willful and deliberate lie by the military official responsible. There was no doubt whatever about our identity. They knew we were English journalists, and put us under arrest as such. But in the prison everyone thought we were spies. It can be imagined how this smoothed things for us.

We were taken out of the Auditor-General's room, expecting that we should be called back every minute to be interrogated by him. But after we had been kept waiting an hour and a half in the corridor we were informed that we were at the disposal of the military, and not the civil, officials, and that we must await the pleasure of the Headquarters Staff.

We were treated with more than full rigour. The food was impossible. Cheshire ate nothing for two and a half days, and I merely gnawed a little of the abominable bread. Uncondemned prisoners such as we were should, we discovered later, have been permitted to buy luxuries such as edible food from the canteen. We were not, though I asked about the matter.

We should have had an hour's exercise in the courtyard each morning, and permission to smoke at that time. Both exercise and tobacco were denied us.

There was a bell in my stony chamber, supposed to be reserved for emergencies. This I rang at frequent intervals, demanding of the warder when he came to be taken before a person in authority. That poor man, who was forced by rule to answer the bell, became worn out. "I am here all alone for much work," cried he. "We have not a commissaire and a valet especially to attend to you." "Take me to the governor," said I.

Chained Together.

All this varied the monotony and paid in the end. On the second mid-day I got 6 the governor. He could do nothing for me, and recommended the Auditor-General. I demanded an interview with that official, but, in the bland official way, he sent out word that I was beyond his disposal, and that it would be useless for him to see me.

Determined, however, not to return to my abominable cell until I had provoked some change, I brushed the warder aside from the door, marched forcibly into the Auditor-General's room, and insisted that he should hear me. He proved to be a courteous old gentleman, and after a time asked me to sit down while he sent his assistant across to Army headquarters.

Had I not insisted on this interview I believe we would have been there still. Presently that amiable assistant returned with the information that we were to be transferred to British headquarters that afternoon. I had been made various promises before in the prison, and doubt if I had gained my joy. But after some hours further waiting the cell door was flung open. "Prepare to depart," said the warder. My preparations consisted in picking up my hat. Our overcoats we had been deprived of with all the rest of our baggage at La Panne. Cheshire appeared at the end of the corridor, and we exchanged cheerful greetings. I felt as though I had not seen him since my early childhood.

But we had to suffer a last outrage. Below gendarmes with manacles waited to chain us together. "We are Englishmen. It is not necessary," said we. "Necessary or unnecessary, it is the rule," snorted the person in charge. Shut up in that prison, among warders and three gendarmes with fixed bayonets and loaded pistols, who believed that we were spies, and would have been only too glad of an oppor-

tunity to shoot or bayonet us, resistance would have been futile.

Jeered at by a Mob.

We protested to the limit and then perforce gave in. So, chained together, and with the gendarmes holding the middle of the chain, we were taken out through the streets, through a mob that howled "Espion! Allemand!" that ran laughing to jeer at us, and that said "Pom, pom!" to convey to our supposed Teutonic intelligences the information that we would be shot, to the station, where we sat for hours amid more jeers and snarls and excited surveillance through the windows at each station. I like the Belgians, but the mob is always the mob the world over.

Our troubles began to lighten at Dunkirk, where we had to wait half an hour for the train onward. The kindly and generous French stationmaster there was shocked at the treatment we were receiving. He hustled the starers about their business—which our sour and sullen guard had not done—gave us a private room to sit in, and sent a letter up to the British Naval Transport Officer.

With most fortunate promptitude down came that officer in a generous state of astonished indignation, and within five minutes had the chains off, ourselves supplied with a meal, and the Belgian guards reluctantly beginning to acquire a new estimate of the situation. Sad disillusionment! They had been tremendously impressed with the importance of their task. I think they fancied themselves leading us in triumph, clanking our chains, to the English Staff, and perhaps being invited to stay for the execution. Instead of which, the rest of that journey, as we got more and more among our own people, became increasingly like a triumphal progress for us. With amazement we beheld our good soldiers over-whelming us with gifts of cigarettes, newspapers, bottles of beer; officers arriving with offers of more meals and more help; general handshaking and good cheer. I may interpolate that our first smokes after all that time were packets of *Daily Sketch* cigarettes, thrown in through the windows at—by generous Tommy. How good they seemed!

So at last we came to British Headquarters, where, though we were treated with the rigour deserved by the vile crime of trying to tell the British public something about the deeds of its sons and brothers at the front, we did at least receive courtesy and freedom on parole to spend the night in a hotel instead of in a cell.

[This message has been submitted to the Press Bureau which does not object to the publication and takes no responsibility for the correctness of the statement.]

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Mr. Gardiner defended a man and a woman charged at the Police Court, this morning, the man with being concerned in an armed robbery at Mongkok village, and the woman with receiving some of the property. It is alleged that six armed men entered a house, and property to the value of \$845 was stolen. Detective Sergeant Brown has the case in hand.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese, aged 39 years, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. He resided in a matched near by and at the time of his admission was suffering from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by a man who has since absconded.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GEO. P. LAMMERT. AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 12th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
(WITHOUT RESERVE.)
A Large Quantity of Woolen & Tweed Suit Lengths

Also
A Quantity of Coats & Skirts (latest style)

and
A Quantity of Leather Goods, Hand bags, Suit-cases, Foot-balls, Collar boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 11th January.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

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A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Upholstered Teak Cosy Corner, and Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch, Japanese Cherry Wood Cabinet, Whatnot, Card Table and Tables, Teak Overmantels and Hatstands, Roll Top Desk and Writing Tables, Lace Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table (round) and Chairs, sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Teak Bookcase, Pictures, Brass Fenders, etc.
Double and Single Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Teak Toilet Tables and Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, etc.

1 Geyser
1 Piano player by "Steck" (combined)

also
A Collection of China and Curios and 35 dozen Sazenger's 1914 Tennis Balls.

On view from Thursday, the 14th January, 1915.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

A GARDEN FETE

organized by the
STUDENTS' UNION
will be held
in the Grounds of the University
on
SATURDAY, January 30th
from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the
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As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH

AT

5.30 P.M.

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Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

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Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, —Shin	"	21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	"	23
do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	"	12.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	1.20
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	26
" Leg, —Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle,	"	27
Pigs Chiddings, —Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains, —Chu No	per set	24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry, —Chu Ohap	"	16
" Head, —Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop, —Chu Pai Kwai	"	26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, —Yeung Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order, —Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Tau	"	22
" Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard, —Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, —Ap	"	24
Doves, —Fan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, —Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Soipe, —Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, —" Nai	"	45

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, —Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, —Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, —Man Yu	"	16
Crabs, —Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish, —Mok Yu	"	18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, —Tui To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe, —Shek Fan	"	45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, —Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	"	32
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	"	20
Mullet, —Chai Yu	"	32
Oysters, —Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, —Tau Lo	"	24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	"	40
Rey, —Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish, —Shak Keu Kung	"	18
Rosch, —Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon, —Ma Yau	"	35
Shark, —Sha Yu	"	8
Skate, —Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, —Ha	"	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	"	32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench, —Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, —Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh, water, —Keuk Yu	"	64

[FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo), —Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heng Chin	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao, —San Heng Chin	"	18
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Toong Lai	"	18

肉食

Carambola, —Yeung To	"	0
Coconuts, —Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	"	6
" America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh,	"	10
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	10
" Sweet,	"	10
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), —Cooking, —Pha Li	"	10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	"	10
Perseimmons Large, —Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pun Ti Po Lo	each	12
" 2nd,	"	12
" Chung-tang Po Lo	"	12
Plantain, —Tai Chai	lb.	3
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb.	15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb.	1
" Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hoi Pin	"	1
" Sprout, —Ah Ohi	"	8
" Long, —Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root, —Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red, —Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	"	10
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	"	12
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old, —Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Oho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okros,	"	12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, —Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Paraley, —Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan, —Yut Pun Shu Tsai	"	3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	1
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"	8
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	12
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, —Tse So	"	8
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	"	8
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	"	8
Taro, —Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	"	5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Awa	"	4
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Awa	"	15
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams, —Ta Shu	"	6
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	"	6
" Tau	"	6

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
	France.
Austria	Belgium.
	Japan.
Turkey	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will enter no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Sept. 1.—Fighting began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prosenka; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Osessa invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsluis and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haaselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Buda, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kishochan, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hasiok. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbershohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German retreat continuing.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz, Servians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 28.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda-Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cororan* and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crafed* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlshruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemshug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forces at Tientsin allied by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Ybrok* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* ought of Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa. Sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for as other million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,136,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Canopus* is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Tenth Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans below the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khops, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlists an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship *Bulwark* blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers *Malachite* and *Primo* near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilian waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £100,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Byers meets tragic end in engagement on the Veal River. Announced that German cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Leipzig* were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser *Nurnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser *Friedrich Karl* strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser Canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship *Messoudiyeh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. *Bulwark* was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 90,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Babel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplanes drop bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Oaxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Welshpool. Austrians occupy Bungenville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, *Formidable*, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarykamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Obihojo 78 Sionguague, Manila.

Kidman, Bombay.

Kidman, Bombay.

Kidman, Bombay.

Kidman, Bombay.

Kidman, Bombay.

Kidman, Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

"Oh, she does not like them, and she speaks of them in a soldier-like manner."

"Oh, the cowards! the bandits! the nasty fellows! We do for them just the necessary but nothing more!"

—"But, sister," interrupted the Administrator of the hospital,

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
W Mrs E V
Bowen Major & Mrs Pearce Mr & Mrs
Bowler Mrs Fooning
Carmichael Mr and Mrs Perkins T L
Mrs Plummer J J Mr & Mrs
Cary M
Caselli Mr & Mrs Pringle W J
Counland Mrs Pyne Major
Cowan Capt & Mrs Rice Mrs
Erickson Mrs Rooms Eng Comm
Faichnis Major Sharp Mrs
Gibbons F W Sindelar A
Gibson Mr & Mrs A Skinner Miss

We have this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs Reuter Brockelmann & Co. and all communications in regard to the Agency shall now be addressed to us.

ARRATTON & V. APCAR & CO.
 14, Des Voeux Road.
 Hongkong, 29th January 1915.

these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES affected
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 and
THERAPION and decide
 yourself if
 the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. No follow up
 cures. Send stamp address envelope to Dr. L. K. C.
 MED. CO. HAYES STOCK, HAMPSHIRE, LONDON.
 THERAPION BOTTLE No. 1000 2/6 LEADING CHEMIST

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectioner
and meals with Wines & Liquor

Continued to 12:30 p.m. Jan. 9, 1915

cts. on new shares for
year ending 30.6.14
ST AND HORNBY Shares at
100s.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Struggle for Antwerp. An official detailed narrative accompanies recent Orders, the general trend of which is thus summarised by the Times:—

Divisions were sent to aid the Naval Division at Antwerp. They landed at Ostend and Zeebrugge about the 6th October. They occupied the regions of Bruges and Ghent, and had to suffer initial disappointment at finding that they had arrived too late. Two days afterwards, General Rawlinson moved his Headquarters from Bruges to Ostend. The enemy was advancing in force, and the position of our troops became untenable. The situation was so serious that the troops on the lines of communication and at the base were forced to re-embark. The position of the Divisions on board was in grave danger, as they were forced, by the overwhelming superiority of numbers, to retire. There was a desperate rearguard fight from Ghent to Ypres, until we took a final stand before Ypres.

Then came the worst ordeal of all. It was left to the little force of 30,000 to keep the German Army at bay for some days, while the other British were brought from the Aisne. They hung on like death, every man in the trenches of a thin exhausted line, against which the prime of German First Line troops hurled themselves furiously. They fought against odds of about eight to one.

A German officer afterwards described the action as a brilliant feat of arms. He said that the Germans were under the impression that there had been four British Corps at this point.

When the Divisions were withdrawn, it was found that the Infantry alone, out of 400 officers, had only 44 left, and out of 12,000 men only 2,336.

Position in Germany. Calcutta, Dec. 18th.—The German public is still left in ignorance as to the failure of the plan of campaign. Victories are still being reported. The Government is husbanding food supplies. The cost of several commodities is now beyond the purchasing power of the poor. Supplies from neutral countries have greatly diminished since a more effective overhaul of cargoes by the British began.

German Campaign in U.S.A. Falls. Calcutta, Dec. 18th.—The German campaign to capture American sympathy has failed, as the newspapers have declined to be influenced by the agents sent. Most of these have since gone to South America, and although political agents are busy prompting sympathisers in the Senate, the Germans will never recover the ground lost through their treatment of the Belgians. This fact has repeatedly operated against German policy even in sympathetic quarters.

Turkish Prisoners for India. December 18th.—The first batch of Turkish prisoners of war for Thameye Concentration Camp will consist of about 40 officers and 1,103 rank and file.

Leaflet Suppressed. Calcutta, Dec. 18th.—The Lieutenant-Governor has suppressed a leaflet entitled "Welcome to Territorials," issued by J. Cowan and printed at the American Baptist Mission Press, as having a tendency to bring the Government into contempt. It deals with "the social evil."

TSINGTAU NEWS.

British Cargo at Tsingtau. The British Consul General at Shanghai has received a telegram from Mr. Eckford, British Vice-Consul at Tsingtau saying that, before British firms and banks interested can obtain delivery of their cargo at Tsingtau they must produce shipping documents for the inspection of the Japanese authorities, and that, if bills of lading cannot be obtained, they should endeavour to obtain some other acceptable proof of shipment. Mr. Eckford adds that cargo can be taken delivery of from December 28 and that permission has been given for steamers to enter port by daylight only in accordance with the former regulations.

The Ellen Rickmers. The Rickmers Siberian line steamer Ellen Rickmers, which fled into the port of Tsingtau for refuge soon after the outbreak of the war and remained at anchor there, had her hull badly damaged by the bombardment during the recent siege and sank in the main harbour, together with another German steamer, the Durendart. The last vestige of the Ellen Rickmers is now visible near the floating dock, the top of her funnel emerging above water, riddled with bullets.

Mine-Sweeping. Japanese reports state that a safe fairway for ingress into Kiaohou Bay has been opened and a warship of the Second Squadron has made a trial entry into the port. The main harbour is, however, inaccessible at present, the entrance still being fraught with danger. Half the number of the 297 mechanical mines laid by the Germans have so far been fished up. The objects thrown into the Bay or sunk by explosion will probably be sold by auction as a more ready and profitable means of disposal, says a Tientsin contemporary.

Death of the Viceroy's Son. Delhi, Dec. 19th.—I very much regret to report that intimation has been received of the death yesterday from his wounds of Lieut. the Hon. E. O. Hardinge, 15th Hussars, son of H. E. the Viceroy.

Calcutta Trading with the Enemy Case. Calcutta, Dec. 19th.—In the trading with the enemy case at the Police Court to-day Mr. Sinha, for the defence, argued that the consignment of mica had been delivered to and paid for by the Jeros Cincinnati Co., of America, and not by Jeroslow, the Berlin firm, as alleged by the prosecution.

Germans and Turks. London, Dec. 17th.—In order to gain Turkish favour and impress the Moslem masses the Germans have persuaded the Turks that they have embraced Islam. They enter the mosques and pray through a pretence of prayer. German sentinels are posted outside the mosques. Travellers from Jeddah report that the German officers wear arm bands inscribed, "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His Prophet." (Reuter via Bombay).

SILIMPOPON COAL. BUNKERS can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges. A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive for the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Cordillera has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the mails transhipped to her from the Manchuria has yet been received.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per SINGAN, 12th Jan., 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per HAI JOI, 12th inst. 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIN HUA, 12th Jan. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 12th Jan. 1 p.m.

S'hai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per TAI KEM BANG, 12th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, Seattle (Wash)—Per TAI KEM BANG, 12th inst. 10 a.m.

Takao—Per CHOSEN MARU, 12th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, & United Kingdom—Per HIRANO M., 13th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M., 13th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Jan. noon.

THURSDAY 14th Jan.

Holhow & Haiphong—Per HOIHOW, 14th Jan. 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—Per HUE, 14th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LUOWH, 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 15th Jan.)

FRIDAY, 15th Jan.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 15th Jan. 11 a.m.

Straits & Sourabaya—Per OHUNBANG, 15th Jan. 11 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 19th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Meathrel, 10th inst. Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,142, M. Shinake, 10th inst.—Singapore, 3rd inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Elger, Norw. s.s. 875, E. Fingelsen, 9th inst.—Daisy, 3rd inst. Bean and Bean—oil—Chinese.

Deyawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, G. W. Shearer, 9th inst.—Hohow, 8th inst. Gen.—Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 730, Ch. Le Chevalier, 9th inst.—Fakhol, 7th inst. Rice—A. R. Marty.

Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,555, Shimokawa, 10th inst.—Dairen, 3rd inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Taushima Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,314, C. Combes, 10th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Huo, Fr. s.s. 709, A. Cornillissen, 10th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 10th inst.—Swatow, 9th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, M. Courtney, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ye-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 11th inst.—Dairen, Coal—M. B. K.

DEPARTED.

January 10.

Kanchow for Canton

Sungkiang for Haiphong via Holhow

Vang for Holhow

Changchow for Shanghai

Chihli for Shanghai via Swatow

Yochow for Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 9.

Daijin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

Myo Maru for Port Courbet

Tamox Maru for Dairen

Mausang for Sandakan

Anping for Shanghai

Reiching for Foochow via Swatow

Haimun for Swatow

Huangang for Shanghai via Swatow

Liangchow for Shanghai

Boyarlin for Haiphong

Elger for Canton

Chingchow for Kwang-yen

Kwangtshai for Canton

January 11.

Kaijo Maru for Foochow via Swatow

Ryusho Maru for Canton

Ceylon Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

Yuensang for Manila

Tamba Maru for Seattle via Shanghai

Singai for Haiphong

Teshin Maru for Canton

Luchow for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Luchow from Shanghai—Mr & Mrs McCarty, Mrs & Miss Thorburn, Mrs Howard, Mr Bell.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKO M., 15th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th Jan. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th Jan.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 15th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per ARCADIA, 16th inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per OHENAN, 16th Jan. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 21st Jan.)

SUNDAY, 17th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 19th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at noon—No returns from Japanese and Indo-China stations.

Pressure has increased quickly over the South and East coast of China, and slightly over the Philippines.

An anticyclone has formed over China and the monsoon will blow freshly over the Formosa Channel and the north part of the China Sea during the next twenty-four hours.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail over the East and South coasts of China and the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Light variable winds, freshening from N. & N.E. fine at first, cloudy later; probably some drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

11th Jan., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootack	7a	30.07	0		nne	4 o
Nemuro	6a					
Kakodate						
Tokyo						
Koshi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Batavia						
Chiofo						
Whaiwei		30.31	32	90	nne	3 cd
Hankow						
Iohang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha		30.30	41		nw	2 o
Shanghai		30.04	42		nne	6 om
Guthrie		30.13	53		ne	2 or
Sharp P.	7a	30.05	52	94	se	2 o
Amoy	6a	30.10	60	100		0 b
Swatow	5a	30.06			nw	2
Taihou	5a	30.05				0
Taihu		30.04			ne	2
Tainan		30.04				0
Kashan		30.04				0
P'ooan		30.13	58	75	n	2 o
Canton	6a	30.09	64	90		0 bf
H'kong		30.10			n	2 f
Gap Rock		30.05	62		nw	1 o
Macao		30.07	59	65	nw	1 o
Wuchow	9a	30.27				
Pachoi						
Holhow						
Phullen	6a					
Tourane						
O. St. J.		30.03	71		sw	1 b
Aparri		30.03				0 b
Manila		30.03	75		n	1 b
Legaspi		30.03	78		n	1 o
Iloilo	6a	30.03	78		n	2 b
Bacolod		30.02	84		o	1 c
Cebu		29.99	85			
Labuan						

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 11.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32° degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.
Barometer	29.99	30.09	30.08
Temperature	70	64	70
Humidity	79	90	75
Wind Direction	WNW		W
Force	2	0	2
Weather	h	bf	bf
Rain			
Highest open air temperature on the 10th	70		
Lowest	58		
H.K. Observatory, 11th January.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

11th Jan. to 17th Jan. 1915.

11th Jan., to 17th Jan. 19 5.				18th Jan., to 24th Jan. 19 5.			
Days of Month	Day of Month	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time	Days of Month	Day of Month	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time
Mon.	11	5 0	4 4	Tues.	18	5 1	4 5
Tues.	12	5 1	4 5	Wed.	19	5 2	4 6
Wed.	13	5 2	4 6	Thurs.	20	5 3	4 7
Thurs.	14	5 3	4 7	Fri.	21	5 4	4 8
Fri.	15	5 4	4 8	Sat.	22	5 5	4 9
Sat.	16	5 5	4 9	Sun.	23	5 6	4 10
Sun.	17	5 6	4 10	Mon.	24	5 7	4 11

m. morning. a. afternoon.